

The Semi-Weekly Louisianaian.

"REPUBLICAN AT ALL TIMES, AND UNDER ALL CIRCUMSTANCES."

VOLUME 2.

NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA, THURSDAY, MARCH 7, 1872.

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The Louisianaian.

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PROSPECTUS

OF THE
Louisianian.

In the endeavor to establish another Republican journal in New Orleans, the proprietors of the **Louisianian**, propose to fill a necessity which has been long and sometimes painfully felt to exist. In the transition state of our people, in their struggling efforts to attain that position in the body politic which we conceive to be their due, it is regarded that much information, guidance, encouragement, counsel and reproof have been lost, in consequence of the lack of a medium, through which these deficiencies might be supplied. We shall strive to make the **Louisianian** a desideratum in these respects.

POLICY.

As our motto indicates, the **Louisianian** shall be "Republican at all times and under all circumstances." We will advocate the security and enjoyment of broad civil liberty, the absolute equality of all men before the law, and an impartial distribution of honor and patronage to all who merit them.

Desirous of allaying animosities, of obliterating the memory of the bitter past, of promoting harmony and union among all classes and between all interests, we shall advocate the removal of all political disabilities, foster kindness and forbearance, where malignity and resentment reigned, and seek for fairness and justice where wrong and oppression prevailed. Thus united in our aims and objects, we shall conserve the best interests, elevate our noble race to an enviable position among the sister States, by the development of their limitless resources, and secure the full benefits of the mighty changes in the history and condition of the People and the Country.

Believing that there can be no true liberty without the supremacy of law, we will urge a strict and undiscriminating administration of justice.

TAXATION.

We shall support the doctrine of an equitable division of taxation among all classes, a faithful collection of the revenues, economy in the expenditures, conformably with the exigencies of the State or Country and the discharge of every legitimate obligation.

EDUCATION.

We shall sustain the carrying out of the provisions of the act establishing a common school system; and urge as a paramount duty the education of our youth, as vitally connected with their own enlightenment, and the security and stability of a Republican Government.

FINAL.

By a generous, manly, independent, and judicious conduct, we shall strive to rescue our paper, from an ephemeral and temporary existence, and establish it upon a basis, that if we cannot "command," we shall at all events "deserve" success.

ALBERT EYRICH,

Bookeller and Stationer

100 CANAL STREET,

New Orleans, Louisiana.

POETRY.

LOVE UNEXPRESSED.

BY CONSTANCE FENIMORE WOOLSON.

The sweetest notes among the human heart strings
Are dull with rust;
The sweetest chords, adjusted by the angels,
Are clogged with dust;
We pipe and pipe again our dreary music
Upon the self-same strains,
While sounds of crime, and fear, and desolation,
Come back in sad refrain.

On through the world we go, an army marching,
With listening ears,
Each longing, sighing, for the heavenly music
Which never hears;
Each longing, sighing, for a word of comfort,
A word of tender praise,
A word of love, to cheer the endless journey
Of earth's hard, busy days.

They love us, and we know it; this suffices
For reason's share;
Why should they pause to give that love expression,
With gentle care?
Why should they pause? But still our hearts are aching
With all the gnawing pain,
Of hungry love that longs to hear the music,
And long and long in vain.

We love them, and they know it; if we fail
To utter, in sweet words,
The words which should be said,
Among the unused strings of love's expression,
The notes are dumb.
We shrink with ourselves in voiceless sorrow,
Leaving the words unsaid,
And, side by side with those we love the dearest,
In silence on we tread.

Thus on we tread, and thus each heart in silence
Its fate fulfills,
Waiting and hoping for the heavenly music
Beyond the distant hills.
The only difference of the love in heaven
From love on earth below,
Is: Here we love and know not how to tell it,
And there we all shall know.

Grant and Colfax—It is Time to Step the Personal War on the President.

The New York Independent, a paper more in general circulation in the United States than any other, unless it is the Tribune, speaking of the coming National Convention, to be held in Philadelphia, June 5th, says that "the ticket presented by the National Convention will undoubtedly be Grant and Colfax, and around these honored names the Republican party will rally for the fight. The anti-Grant Republicans who are really Republicans at heart, and mean to adhere to the principles and organization of the party, had better practice the wisdom of accepting the inevitable. They cannot reasonably expect that the great body of Republicans will change their attitude in order to please them. It is time for them 'for the sake of harmony,' if for no other reason, to discontinue this personal war against the President. The man who is 'the first choice of a very large majority of the Republicans of the United States,' is just the man whom they can most easily and certainly elect. At any rate, they will undoubtedly make trial."—Ark. Republican.

From immemorial time efforts have been made through chemical agency to produce artificial gold. It was the dream of alchemists, as it is of some scientists in these latter days, but the principal difficulty is in giving their compounds the requisite weight. Several compositions come so near the real thing it requires considerable tact to discriminate the pure from spurious imitations. At present the desideratum among the oride manufacturers is to give their yellow mixture sufficient ponderosity. In that lies the secret that nature has never yet disclosed.—State Journal.

"My dear doctor," said a lady, "I suffer a great deal with my eyes." "Be patient madam," he replied, "you would probably suffer a great deal more without them."

CORN VS. COTTON.

ADVICE TO FARMERS—MORE CORN AND LESS COTTON.

The present high price of cotton, we fear, will seduce our planting friends back into the old beaten track of planting cotton to the exclusion of corn and other articles of home composition. We will admit that to a tax ridden and impoverished people the inducement is very great, so great that we fear many of our planting friends will yield to it, and devote most of their land to cotton, and produce another overwhelming crop, and thus reproduce the price below the cost of production, as was the case last season. Before pitching their crops for this year, we advise them to consider the matter well, and not suffer their greed for gain to run away with their better judgment. Let them ask themselves the question, what is the cause of the enchantment in prices, and if their mental vision is not dazzled by the glitter of gold, or their minds confused by the rattle of greenbacks, they will answer, because of the shortness of the crop and the consequently increased demand. When the supply exceeds the demand, prices decline in proportion to the excess, and vice versa. The best authority estimates the yearly wants of the world of American cotton at three millions of bales, the rest being made up from the East Indies, Egypt and other cotton producing countries. The crop of 1870 exceeded four million bales, being an excess over the actual wants of the world of over one million bales, the consequence of which was a reduction in price below the cost of production. The crop of last year will probably not reach three millions of bales, which is less than is actually needed for the wants of the world, hence the advance in price. At the close of the war, there was but little cotton in the country, and it went up to almost fabulous prices. Thus it will be seen that the price of cotton fluctuates in proportion to the supply and demand. What folly then, would it be for our planting friends to raise another four and a half million crop, when they can get as much money for a three million crop, and with one-third less labor, trouble and expense. We would advise our planting friends not to plant more than one-third of their crops in cotton, and the balance in corn, oats, etc. It is true that we do not know much more farming than does Horace Greeley, but we have been informed by the most intelligent farmers that they have always found it the best policy to raise at home plenty and to spare of corn, meat, and everything else that their farms would produce for home consumption, and devote the balance of their time and land to the raising of cotton; and we have always noticed that such men were freer from debt, had more money, and were generally more prosperous and happy than those who made the raising of cotton a specialty. If the farmers of the South generally, would pursue this plan, they would soon be masters of the situation so far as the price of cotton is concerned, for being out of debt, and with plenty to eat at home, they could snap their independent fingers in the face of cotton speculators and monied monopolies, and say, "Gentlemen, if you want our cotton you must pay our price for it; we are no longer at your mercy as formerly, for we are not now compelled to sell it to buy meat and bread and pay our debts as we once had to do." If the Southern people would place themselves in this condition by a prudent course of farming and a little self-denial for a time, they would soon become the most prosperous and independent people on the face of the globe, instead of being "hewers of wood and drawers of water," for the balance of the world, as they now are.—Pelicanian Republican.

ANOTHER MYSTERY.

Disappearance of a Young Lady—Her Body Returned in a Coffin.

ELLENVILLE, N. Y., Feb. 25, 1872.—In the month of December last, this vicinity was startled by the sudden disappearance of a young lady named Anna Roy, the daughter of Maurice Roy, who lives about six miles from Wurtsboro, Sullivan county. She was a beautiful young lady, and had always borne a good reputation in the community in which she lived, and no cause could be assigned for her mysterious disappearance. Recent developments would seem to indicate that one of those horrible crimes for which the wretch Rosengren is now paying a slight penalty, has been committed in this case, by parties as yet unknown. On Thursday last, there arrived at Wurtsboro a coffin enclosed in a pine box, upon which was the address of the missing young lady. The box was sent to the home of her father, and upon it being opened, it was found to contain the remains of Miss Roy. Report of the affair soon became general, and the humble residence of Mr. Roy was soon surrounded by the curious of the community, and the sad affair discussed in all its bearings. The great chief of the family hardly acted as a restraint upon the extraordinary occasion. The body of the unfortunate girl was buried on Friday, but on Saturday, public opinion being such that an investigation was a necessity, the coroner had the remains taken up, and an inquest was ordered, which is now being held. A circumstance not thought of before is now related by one of the Shawangunk transfer chieftains. He says that about the time that Miss Roy disappeared, one night in December, as he was driving over the mountain, he was overtaken by a man driving in a carriage. He stopped the coach and a young lady got out of the carriage and entered the coach. The man then drove rapidly toward Wurtsboro, and the driver of the coach proceeded on his way. The lady never spoke a word, and he did not recognize either of the persons.

The affair, as may be well expected, has created a furore in the entire community. That parties will be implicated in the disappearance and subsequent death of the young lady, who move in respectable circles, is the opinion of many. A day or two will show.—N. Y. Times.

The Colored Man in Europe.

After dwelling at length on the apparent sincerity of the religious portion of the population of the continent, and commencing the practice of the Catholic Church in keeping its sanctuaries open to communicants at all times, and bringing nobles to a common level in their devotions, Mr. Phillips got his word in on the colored brother. He said the people of Europe did not know black from white. In Paris he had seen a dozen couples of colored people promenading the most fashionable walks, and he had been the only person rude enough to turn round and stare at them. At the Dome of the Invalides, at the House of Deputies, he had seen colored men high in office, and profoundly respected. At the Propaganda, in Rome, the lecturer who was most applauded was a colored man, and at St. Peter's Cathedral the priest whose chanting delighted him, was also black. When he learned this, he said to himself: "This must be four thousand miles from Boston."—Ex.

An Irishman asked what was his religious belief. "Is it me belafey'd be asking about?" said he. "It's the same as the widdy Brady. I owe her twelve shillings, and she believes I'll never pay her; and faith that's my belafey too."

MISSOURI REPUBLICAN CONVENTION.

We take pleasure in placing before our readers the platform adopted by the true Republicans of Missouri, in Convention held at Jefferson City on the 23d inst. It is as follows:

The representatives of the Republican party of the State of Missouri, in convention assembled, declare as follows:

First—We congratulate the people of Missouri and the United States that the principles of the Republican party, as enunciated in the National Convention of 1868, and which have determined the internal and foreign policy of our Government, have realized the blessings of peace and prosperity at home, and vindicated the honor, stability and power of the American Republic among the nations of the world, and we reaffirm our adherence to these principles.

Second—We heartily endorse the present national administration in its conduct of national affairs, and point with patriotic pride to its great and lasting achievements. It has given to the country peace and prosperity; it has fulfilled its pledge that the will of the people be the paramount law of its action; it has established the credit of the country on a firm financial basis, by a steady adherence to the obligations and plighted faith has enhanced the value of public securities and appreciated the national currency to the verge of a gold standard. It has reduced the public debt beyond all precedent, and has at the same time relieved the industry of the country of vast burdens of taxation, necessarily imposed on the people for the preservation of the Republic. It has rebuked corruption and dishonesty wherever found, and with firm, unsparing justice it has meted out punishment wherever the law has declared punishment to be due. It has corrected abuses and chronic evils inherited from the past. It has inaugurated and made zealous endeavors to secure practical and efficient civil service reform. It has adopted a successful and humane Indian policy. It has executed with a firm hand the will of the people as expressed in the Constitution and laws of Congress, and finally it has negotiated a treaty with Great Britain in settlement of the intricate threatening complication, which is no less glorious as a vindication of the honor of the American flag, than it is distinguished in establishing a great and christian principle of international law.

Third—That, inasmuch as the discouraging elements of other States are looking to Missouri for confirmation of their hope of division in our ranks, we take occasion to proclaim that the party in this State is now united, vigorous and enthusiastic. There is no cause for schism, and there is no schism in it; that it will poll the full Republican vote of the State for the nominees of the National Republican Convention; that the present so-called liberal Republican faction if considered apart from the Democratic party, as if should be, is contemptible in numbers, too feeble to organize, and too cunning to expose its weakness by a separate organization, a mere clique of disaffected persons seeking to perpetuate a division which now is utterly groundless, with the endorsement of a respectable minority of Republicans and powerless to embarrass the party.

Fourth—We declare our unwavering confidence in the integrity, patriotism and zealous devotion to the public interests of the present Chief Magistrate of the nation, and we pledge ourselves and the Republican party to abide by, support and carry to victory the platform and candidates presented to the people by the National Convention to be assembled at Philadelphia on the 5th of June next.

Fifth—That, in our opinion, the true policy of the Government to-

ward those lately in rebellion against its authority is general and universal amnesty, and to this end we endorse the recommendation of the President of the United States in his last annual message to Congress.

After adopting the platform, the usual vote of thanks was passed, and the Convention adjourned and resolved itself into a mass meeting. Hon. E. S. Stanard, J. A. Joyce, P. Boyd, J. C. Orsick, Moses Dixon (colored), and others, addressed the meeting at some length.

(Mississippi Pilot.)

ARCHBISHOP SPALDING ON COLOR PREJUDICE.

It is a well-known fact that the late Archbishop Spalding was one of the most active and earnest men in the State in the effort to break down and sweep away the prejudices against color. His speech in November, 1870, at the laying of the corner-stone of the St. Francis School and Orphan Asylum for Colored Children will be remembered by our citizens. It was through his exertions and urgent solicitation that all the white Catholic beneficial societies joined with their colored brethren in the parade and ceremonies of laying the corner-stone, and he expressed his gratification at their compliance in the following address:

"My Dearly Beloved Children—My heart bounds with joy on this happy occasion, and my heart but re-echoes the voice of the holy Catholic Church. The Catholic Church is of all nations, of all colors, of all peoples; there is no distinction of color with God, and there is none with the Catholic Church. Forty years ago, when I was a student at Rome, there were two colored students at the same college, and one of them was my particular friend. The Catholic Church makes no distinction among its children, and I rejoice to see Germans, and Irish, and Americans here to-day carrying out the spirit of the church. The Sacerdotal duty is to take possession of the building have been warned to leave the houses in which their schools are now held, to make way for the opening of the street, (but not without ample compensation,) and this beautiful spot has been selected for the chapel, asylum, and school, where pure air is abundant, and where they will be near the 'Home of the Little Sisters.'

"It is a mooted question whether our colored children of the Catholic faith should have separate churches or whether they should remain as now, in the churches in which they enjoy common privileges with all other Catholics. Heretofore they have met together at the same communion table and have participated in the same sacraments and ordinances on terms of perfect equality. Perhaps hereafter, by reason of their increasing numbers in some localities, it may become desirable to gather them into churches of their own, where they may receive better supervision.

"I thank you all for having come out to-day to testify the interest you feel in this undertaking. You have come up to my own feelings, and I thank you for it. Let us hope that this work may go on, that this building may be erected, and that in the language of our ritual, 'this church may never be consecrated.' And let us pray that St. Michael may come down and defend this spot, and the colored people that may dwell here. There are no parties in Heaven. I want all my children—Irish, German, American, African—I want them all to go to Heaven; and all those that are not yet on the road to that happy place, I trust that they will get on the road. There are many good people outside of our church, and we want them all to go to Heaven."—Baltimore American.

—Pat Moody ordered a painter to draw his picture, and to represent him standing behind a tree.

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One	\$4	\$7	\$9	\$15	\$20
Two	7	12	16	27	35
Three	9	15	20	35	50
Four	13	22	30	50	70
Five	20	35	45	75	100
Six	24	42	55	90	120
1 Column	45	80	120	175	250

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The Louisianian.

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EVERY THURSDAY AND SUNDAY
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STREET, NEW ORLEANS, LA.

Wm. C. BROWN, Editor and Publisher.

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U. S. GRANT.

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THURSDAY, MARCH 7, 1872.

TO OUR CITY SUBSCRIBERS.

We will be glad if you notify our
office of any delinquency on the
part of our carrier, as our arrange-
ments are such that every issue of
our paper should be regularly deliv-
ered.

Governor Warmoth left the
city yesterday on a trip to the North.
He will be absent about ten days
during which time the reins of gov-
ernment will be held by Lieutenant
Governor Pinchback.

Candidates should take the
following oath: Will you swear to
accord the colored man every civil
and political right the white man
now enjoys? Social rights being
admitted as beyond your jurisdic-
tion and of the kind which it has
been said "therein the patient must
administer himself."

Judge Cooley has now turned
his attention in other directions be-
side letting out thieves from jail on
the ground of a hole in the com-
mitment. He is another candidate
for Governor, having constructed
his share of the Constitution with
the special end in view that he
might one day be Executive him-
self.

We clip the following from
the Shreveport Southwestern of Feb.
28.

"A paragraph in the Toledo Blade
informs us that the colored residents
of Madison and Macoupin counties,
Illinois, are making extensive pre-
parations for emigrating to the
States bordering on the lower Mis-
sissippi and the Gulf of Mexico.
These emigrants are thrifty, indus-
trious farmers, mechanics, and
laborers. They are going with
their families to the South, intend-
ing to make that region their home.
This movement has not been under-
taken without due deliberation and
examination, as some of the most
intelligent and trustworthy of the
colored people were sent down
South for the express purpose of
ascertaining the exact condition of
affairs, and inducements to emi-
gration."

THE REFORMERS.

Had any one of the numerous
reformers the trouble to meet of
pestiferous inquiries into every act
of their lives; were they obliged to
entertain visitors whose only object
in calling is to nose around their
privacy, investigate the size of the
income received, make an inquest
into the condition of their business,
they could probably appreciate and
not otherwise, the trials of an office-
holder who must count such mat-
ters as among his special privileges.
It is doubtful if any one of the
aristocratic cotton men, lordly
grocery and dry goods store owners
and keepers, princely commission
merchants and wise lawyers could
stand an enquiry similar to that the
opposition newspapers are now
daily agitating. This opinion
we take from what these people
say about one another whenever
they happen to differ. We say
that the reformers of the 11th, 10th,
and 1st wards whose names are par-
aded with such ostentation in the
papers never have taken an interest
in any political affairs, except when
there is a probability of avoiding the
payment of taxes. The landlords
among them can collect the same
rents and not pay out the same dis-
bursements. The merchants among
them can pin the same profits on
their invoices without disbursing
the same amount of expenses. If
the poor man don't pay, set the
wolves on him and turn him out in
the cold. These men have no cause.
All reforms demanded have been
conceded. Not one in ten of the
list makers is a voter. Not one in
a hundred would go to the trouble
of registration to-morrow. Not one
has ever been a working man in
any cause but his own accumulation
of fortune.

"To adhere to old parties
when their efficiency to accomplish
good is gone, is little short of a
crime."—Pisanyum.

This is true of the old Demo-
cratic party, but certainly not cor-
rect with reference to Republicanism.
Its "efficiency for good" was never
more perfect than at present, its
organization is in tact, its principles
are in accordance with the age, and
in numbers Republicans are in a
clear majority in the State. Why
in all the world should the majority
arrayed on the side of right and
humanity disband to assume the
questionable character of reformers?
Why should the greater strive to be
contained in the less?

If the Democracy are sensible of
their need of reform, let them come
up to our platform and we will
receive them, but they can't absorb
us.

It is astonishing how tenderly
the New Orleans papers treat Mr.
Pinchback when they proceed on
the supposition that he has gone
back on his party. Were such a thing
to occur, rose water would not be
good enough to sprinkle the Lieu-
tenant Governor. They can how-
ever accord to an opponent nothing
but infamy. Were he to make a
toady of himself, or a Burch and
acknowledge what the revolutionary
class desire, that the colored race
should be in the cock loft, while the
Aristocratic Reformers should oc-
cupy the dress circle, they would
hurry for Pinchback, just as they
now hurry for Burch.

The tenth and eleventh ward
reformers want "a fair and economi-
cal administration of the Govern-
ment." This means a grim econ-
omy of taxes on ourselves and every-
body else to pay the Government
expenses. Our theory is a real
estate owner has not near the
interest in the government
as the drayman. Tenants pay the
taxes, consumers pay the license's
and who are tenants and consumers
but those who constitute the big
majority upon whose rule a Repub-
lican majority is based.

The reforming citizens would
arrange the government as the fire-
men's procession was displayed.
All the honor to the white men,
the dusting brush and hostler's post
to the colored men. Look to it,
boys.

The firemen's celebration on
the fourth was a success. The day
was delightful, and afforded a splen-
did opportunity for the city to turn
out, and the people did it to per-
fection filling every street to have a
look at the procession as it passed.

PROCEEDINGS OF COLORED
CONVENTION—ELECTION
OF DELEGATES.

MECHANICS' INSTITUTE,
Senate Chamber,
March 2, 1872.

The meeting was called to order
at 3 P. M. pursuant to adjourn-
ment.

Minutes of the previous meeting
were read and adopted.

Mr. Burch moved that the chair
assure himself that all the Con-
gressional Districts are represented.
Carried.

The Senate Chamber being too
small to accommodate all present,
Lieutenant Governor Pinchback
moved to adjourn to the Hall of
the House of Representatives. Car-
ried.

HALL HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The chair, upon motion of Mr.
Ingraham, appointed six Sergeants-
at-Arms to preserve order and de-
corum.

Mr. Murray moved to go into
nominations for delegates to rep-
resent the State at large. Carried.

Lieut. Gov. P. B. S. Pinchback
and Messrs. James Lewis, C. C.
Antoine and James H. Ingraham
were duly nominated.

A recess of ten minutes was taken
to enable the meeting to prepare
their ballots; after which the con-
vention was called to order and the
members proceeded to cast their
votes.

The following is the result of the
ballot:

P. B. S. Pinchback, 167; C. C.
Antoine, 45; James H. Ingraham,
65; James Lewis, 73; R. H. Isabelle,
11; O. Fernandez, 1; Thos. Isabelle,
41; J. H. Burch, 10; F. C. Antoine,
3; Wm. Vigers, 1; Thos. Murray, 1;
Blank, 1.

Number of votes cast, 419.

The Chair declared Lieutenant
Governor Pinchback and Hon.
James Lewis duly elected as dele-
gates to represent the State at large.

The meeting sub-divided itself
into District Conventions and elect-
ed the following gentlemen:

1st Congressional Dist.—Jas. H. Ingraham
2nd " " " George Devoean.
3rd " " " J. Henri Burch.
4th " " " Harry Lott.
5th " " " David Young.

Lieutenant Governor Pinchback
introduced the following resolution:
Resolved, That the following gen-
tlemen be declared alternates.

For the State at Large—E. L. Cromwell,
John Parsons.

1st Congressional Dist.—H. Mahoney.
2nd " " " Thomas Isabelle.
3rd " " " T. T. Allain.
4th " " " C. C. Antoine.
5th " " " J. Ross Stewart.

Mr. J. Lewis moved to strike out
Mr. Thos. Isabelle for the 2nd Con-
gressional District and insert Mr. F.
C. Antoine in his stead, the District
Convention having chosen him to
fill that position.

Lt. Gov. Pinchback accepted the
amendment and the resolution was
adopted.

On motion of Mr. Burch the fol-
lowing gentlemen were appointed
to serve as a committee on reception
and accommodation:

J. Henri Burch, Chairman; James
Lewis, P. B. S. Pinchback, C. C. An-
toine, W. G. Elliott, James H. In-
graham, A. E. Barber and W. B.
Barrett.

There being no further business
the Convention adjourned sine die.

JOHN PARSONS,
CHAIRMAN.

R. B. BAQUIE,
SECRETARY.

The Lafourche Times men-
tions the arrival in Thibodeaux of a
great many Portuguese laborers, to
work on the Chattanooga Railroad.
Our cotem hopes "they will be an
improvement on the Chinese." They
are infinitely better laborers than
Chinese; they are more robust and
hardy, more reliable, and orderly,
and always having an eye to busi-
ness. The greatest drawback to the
advantages of their settling any-
where is that very few of them
settle. They work hard and constan-
tly and are exceedingly thrifty, but
as soon as they amass any compe-
tency they either "go home" or
select a new field for enterprise as a
merchant or trader.

The Louisiana Bourbons are
again in the front seats; just as they
were in 1866 when they adopted the
apprentice law to obtain the
freedmen's labor for nothing, and
make them pay their own board.
But six years have passed since then,
which fact they seem to have for-
gotten.

ACHILLEA WRATE.—In the last
issue of the *Mitralleuse*, the aroused
editor announces that all his at-
tentions against Governor Warmoth
hitherto have been leniency and
compassion compared with what the
future is to be. Hear him:

"So far, we have only been striv-
ing to bring him to his senses, but
the *Mitralleuse* will not fire blank
cartridges much longer. We are
preparing hot shot, grape, shrapnel,
and canister, and having all the
appliances necessary to his over-
whelming defeat—much more than
he dreams of—we shall not be slow
in moving upon the works."

We hope that after this declara-
tion from one so potent, if the Gov-
ernor meditates "holding his own,"
he will "bring forth works meet for
repentance" and save himself from
the wrath to come. If not, anni-
lation stares him in the face.

A writer in the *Mobile Re-
publican* of March 2, denounces the
conduct of the Grand Jury of that
city for "indicting and arresting
several colored citizens for inter-
marrying with persons of Caucasian
blood."

This is one of the ways in which
Democracy accepts the situation,
and agrees to accord equal rights
to the negro race. They tramp
under foot the high sanctions of the
recent amendments to the Consti-
tution of the United States, and at-
tempt to maintain ante-bellum dis-
tinctions. But it will all be in vain.
Everything is against them, and
their foolish but stubborn prejudice
will be made to yield to the majesty
of reason and of law.

Apart from these considerations
however we wonder if it is anybody's
business whether a white man chooses
to marry a colored woman, or vice
versa? Is it not one of those trans-
actions in which individuals should
pre-eminently consult their own
tastes, even as the elderly matron
did when she affectionately saluted
her vaccine favorite?

Mr. E. L. Weber, the Pres-
ident, and Mr. J. H. Stephens, the
Secretary of the West Feliciana
Parish Executive Committee of the
Packard-Casey Republican party
announced that they have purchased
the *Felician Ledger*, and started it
under the portentous title of "THE
DUNN LEADER." The first issue of
this journal is before us. It de-
clares itself to be "the champion of
the National Republican Party, of
U. S. Grant, both as President and
as a candidate for re-nomination at
Philadelphia in June, and of Reform
in Louisiana," all of which are ex-
cellent objects of pursuit. We hope
however that our contemporaries
will discriminate between the thing
now prated as *Reform*, and actual
Reform.

Dr. Worrall "would not be
surprized at a resort to violence
which would tend to check his ca-
reer." Don't be apprehensive, Doc-
tor, your precious life is perfectly
safe. It is not at all in danger, and
the only time it was imperilled was
when you recklessly made that fam-
ous speech in the House, in the face
of the advice of your physician you
didn't expire then and we are glad
of it.

LOUISIANA PROGRESSIVE CLUB.—By
reference to our advertising columns
it will be seen that an important
meeting of this organization will be
held to-morrow evening. We un-
derstand it is proposed to place the
Club on such a basis as to insure
its perpetuity. It is therefore of
moment that all the members put
in their appearance.

On the 17th inst., the Repub-
lican Convention of North Carolina
will meet to nominate a State ticket
and to elect delegates to the Philadel-
phia Convention in June. It is
said that there is no doubt that
these latter will be instructed to
support the re-nomination of Grant
and Colfax.

Scotland has passed a com-
pulsory education bill, and the
provisions are said to be very stringent.
Defaulting parents will be sent to
the criminal courts where the sen-
tence is fine or imprisonment, or
both. Truant children are also
made liable to arrest and punish-
ment.

The Young Female Benevo-
lent Association will give their con-
cert in Lyceum Hall on Wednesday
evening, March 13. Admission fifty
cents.

COMMUNICATED.

Colored men the time has come
for action. Hitherto you have been
good enough cattle to vote but not
intelligent nor respectable enough
to hold office. You have been told
you have your freedom with one
side of the face, while you have
been scorned and treated like a fel-
lon with the other side. You have
been accused of a desire to force
yourself into a white man's com-
pany—be men and the white man
will come to you. Cast the traitors
out; curry favors with none; be civil
to all. Knock at no party's door;
if it is not opened recollect you have
the dignity of an American citizen
to sustain. Avoid all exclusive
rings in politics; let the house be
built so that every man can come
in who requires a just government
of the entire people's choice. Let
no party patronize you or coax you
out of your just rights to go where-
ever the public can enter, asking no
immunities that do not belong to
the whole people of which you are
a part. Select your leaders, not for
their wealth nor for their high po-
sitions, but for their honesty. If a
man be honest to his neighbors he
will be just to his enemies and
straight to his party; will make no
pledges he will not keep and will
never sell out his supporters. The
old slave-holding element is again
boiling up at the top. You know
what their opinion is of "niggers";
you will vote with them but recog-
nize no distinction they may make.
Unite with any party which will
agree to maintain your rights.

Our thanks are hereby ten-
dered to United States Senator J.
R. West for a batch of Congressional
records.

Natchitoches has taken the
lead in the Spring races, her first
having been run there a few days
ago.

An Editor aught.

Persons sending newspapers by
mail should have some regard for
their friends as well as the regula-
tions of the Post Office Department.
It will not do to write a few lines
on the margin of a newspaper, and
then endeavor to get it through the
mails under a two cent stamp. A
Wisconsin editor tried it the other
day, and here is what the *LaCrosse
Democrat* has to say about it:

"Receiving letters from friends is
one of the interesting experiences
of this life, and nothing does us
any more good than to receive a
letter from an editor brother. But
there are several ways to write a
letter. For instance, some will sit
down and write it on a sheet of pa-
per, put it in an envelope, and let it
go the natural way. The editor of
the *Beloit Free Press* does it dif-
ferently. Last week he wrote us
in the old way, asking why he had
been out from our exchange list.
We answered that it was an accident
and was already rectified. What
do you think happened this morn-
ing? A copy of the *Free Press* re-
ceived had the following written on
the margin with a pencil: 'If the
postmaster don't object, we would
like to ask you what the devil we
were cut off from your exchange list
for. We like you personally and
editorially. Mr. Seymour don't re-
port us to the Post Office Depart-
ment.' Mr. Seymour charged twelve
cents on that letter, and of course
we paid it, rather than miss the
Free Press. The editor has been
reported to the Post Office Depart-
ment. We believe the fine is one
hundred dollars, and imprisonment
for life for the first offense. It is
sad to see a man doomed to such a
fate. And he so young!"—*Ex.*

The following prayer is vouch-
ered for by the Boston Commonwealth
as having been "delivered" by the Rev.
Mr. Cudworth, Unitarian Chaplain
of the Massachusetts House of Re-
presentatives, during a recent de-
bate on a railroad bill: "All my
works praise thee Architect Divine;
in all places of thy dominion. We
rejoice before thee to-day, that al-
though fire and water mingled pro-
duce antagonism, from that antago-
nism we derive power and progress
most promotive of human welfare;
and we pray, amid the fire and wa-
ter of opposing convictions touching
a great common interest under con-
sideration, that the throttle valve of
circumstance may start a power
among us which shall force the driv-
ing wheel of opportunity along the
broad highway of human good, until
the grand Democratic terminus is
reached—the greatest good of the
greatest number. Amen!"

THE LIVINGSTONE SEARCH
AND RELIEF EX-
PEDITION.

At a meeting of the Royal Geo-
graphical Society, on Monday
evening, the President (Sir Henry
Rawlinson) announced that the
Livingstone expedition had sailed
from London three days ago, and
was now probably in the Bay of
Biscay. The party had been sup-
plied with a good outfit, with the
necessary instruments, and a quan-
tity of articles to be used as presents
for the native chiefs. The total
amount of subscriptions received
from the public was nearly £5000,
of which £2600 came from London
alone. Scotland had subscribed
from three cities £1600—£1000
coming from Glasgow, £350 from
Edinburgh, and upwards of £200
from the small town of Hamilton,
of which Dr. Livingstone was a
native. The society had also been
permitted by the Government to
avail themselves of a balance of
£650 remaining in the hands of Dr.
Kirk at Zanzibar. Of the total sum
the society had expended at present
£1000 in the outfit, &c., they had
given credit to the extent of £2000
to Dr. Kirk, in order to start the
expedition into the interior of
Africa; and there was consequently
a balance of £2000 to form a re-
serve for the return of the expedi-
tion, or for any future contingencies.
The expedition had been further
furnished with two letters from the
English Government, which would
be of great value to them. The first
of these was from Lord Granville to
the Sultan of Zanzibar, commend-
ing the party to his highness on be-
half of the Government, and asking
his sympathy and assistance for the
expedition, by doing which he would
merit and obtain the thanks of the
Queen, the Government, and the
nation. The other was from the
Foreign Office to Dr. Kirk, direct-
ing him to render all the aid to the
expedition which his experience
would enable him to give, to fur-
nish such sums of money as might
be necessary within the limits of
the reserve fund in his hands, and
to report from time to time what-
ever tidings he received of the pro-
gress of the expedition. So far,
therefore, everything had gone well,
and he (the president) hoped that
in another year or two Dr. Living-
stone would be again amongst them.

The Convention Last Week.

The Republicans of the District
of Columbia met in Convention in
this city last week for the purpose
of choosing delegates to the Presi-
dential Convention to be held in
Philadelphia. There exists in the
District of Columbia two factions of
Republicans, one representing the
progressive and the radical element
of the party, and the other the con-
servative element opposed to the
colored man's advancement politi-
cally. The strife in the convention
was between those who favored the
recognition of the colored man and
the justice of sending to the Phila-
delphia Convention a representative
from that element of the party
giving it the most votes, and those
who are doing their utmost to break
down the influence of colored men
in politics.

The attempt to ignore the colored
voters was a failure, though the
men, who promised Democratic
members of Congress that under
the new form of Government for the
District of Columbia negro political
influence would be killed, did all in
their power to accomplish that re-
sult.

The anti-negro element in the Re-
publican party here has for the past
six months allowed no opportunity
to pass without endeavoring to bring
odium upon the friends of the col-
ored man in the Republican party.
Col. N. G. Ordway and Hon. J. W.
LeBarnes have been made especial
targets for the arrows of negoti-
ating pretended Republicans in this
District. These gentlemen have
stood up courageously and man-
fully for the cause of the deposed
voters in this District, though met
with the jeers and insults of men
holding high positions made dis-
honorable by their ungentlemanly
occupants. The same outcry against
Col. Ordway and the Hon. J. W.
LeBarnes has been raised for has
met Northern gentlemen further
South who have dared advocate the
rights of black humanity; these
gentlemen have been denounced as
"carpet-baggers" by pretended Re-
publicans, whose appeals to pre-

judice against Northern men has
had a damaging effect on the Re-
publican party, here by driving
many Northern men who are Re-
publicans out of politics altogether
in the District.

The triumph of the friends of
Col. N. G. Ordway and the colored
man will be a lesson to those who
boast that they can control colored
men by the patronage they have in
bestow in the shape of labor in
sewers and ditches. At the con-
vention colored men were on a par
with the white men, and resisted threats
and bribes alike, choosing as one of
the delegates to Philadelphia Mr.
F. Cook, a colored gentleman of
ability, and a life-long advocate of
the principles of the Republican
party; thus the seventy per cent
of the colored voters will be rep-
resented in the Convention taking
place in Philadelphia. Mr. A. R. Sargent,
the white delegate chosen as a
representative of his race, though
not so long and well known as a
Republican as his antagonist Hon.
Hon. F. A. Boswell and Prof. A. M.
Green were chosen alternates.
(New National Era.)

CONSEQUENCES OF WITHDRAWAL
FROM THE TREATY.

If, observes the *Morning Post*, our
fears should be realized, and our
attempt to obtain a withdrawal of
the indirect claims should prove
abortive, the result will be that the
arbitration will not proceed. So
much for the present. But how
about the future? It is scarcely
necessary to say that although the
United States might if it pleased
make our withdrawal from the ar-
bitration a *casus belli*, it will not
take such a course. It did not
draw the sword when we refused to
admit any liability whatever for the
acts of the Confederate prisoners,
it will not do so now because an
honest misunderstanding has arisen
respecting the scope of a Treaty by
which we referred the question of
our liability to arbitration. The
only immediate result, therefore,
would be that the sore which we
had endeavored to heal would be
our unskillful surgery be rendered
more extensive and irritating the
before, and the evil consequences
which we sought to avert by the
Treaty of Washington would become
more probable than they were be-
fore. The consideration for the
large concessions we made by that
Treaty was the expectation that in
the event of our being engaged in a
European war we would find in the
United States an honest neutral.
Our commerce would be at the
mercy of Alabama built in Ameri-
can ports; and we consented to an
ad *post factum* law on account of the
advantage accruing to us from its
also having a future operation. All
these hopes are now in danger of
being dispelled. The Treaty of
Washington will become absolutely
inoperative in every particular if
we withdraw from it, and the new
rules which Great Britain and the
United States agreed to observe for
the future will fall to the ground.
In a word, our position would be
much worse than it was at first, and
our cause for apprehension in the
future will become much more real
than before.—*English Paper.*

COLORED CHILDREN IN PUBLIC
SCHOOLS AT NEWARK, NEW
JERSEY.

On Friday evening the Newark
board of education decided to admit
colored children into public schools
by a vote of 21 to 1. The negative
vote was given by John Smith, a
name we think we have heard of be-
fore. An exhaustive debate pre-
ceded the vote. Some voted for the
measure because it was necessary to
provide school-houses for colored
children, and this movement would
save that expense. In other words,
it was a question of economy. As
the other view expressed was that if
the blacks have separate schools, Ger-
man, Irish, Chinese, and other races
might demand them, and, as one
speaker said, they would have
schools celestial and terrestrial. But
the prevailing sentiment was that
it is time an effort was made to break
down the prejudice against the race
and give them fair opportunities to
elevate themselves.

We take the above from the *Wash-
ington Daily Republic*. The board
of education of Newark acted with
great good sense, and we apprehend
no injury to the colored children
from contact with white children in
those Newark schools. If mixed
schools are good enough for Newark,
New Jersey, the State of Massachu-
setts, and all the New England States,
most of the cities in New York State,
Chicago, Illinois, and in every place
where civilization of and enlighten-
ment are not borne down by igno-
rance, superstition, and hate, why can
we not have them in Washington?
Will the *Republican* inform us?

SPECIAL NOTICE.

ROOMS LA. PROGRESSIVE CLUB,
New Orleans, March 7, 1872.
All members of this Club are
hereby notified of a special meeting
on Friday evening, March 8, 1872.
All delinquent members, who fail to
attend, or satisfactorily account for
their neglect to pay their indebted-
ness, will be dropped from the rolls.
H. A. CORBIN,
Secretary.

IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT

TO THE
American People
OF THE INTRODUCTION
OF THE FIRST TIME IN THE
UNITED STATES OF

G. COLLETS'S
CELEBRATED EUROPEAN
PILLS
FOR THE ALTERNATIVE PILLS.

of which in England, France,
Austria and Prussia is unprece-
dented, entirely superseded all mag-
netic, oil, etc., of every de-
scription, and are universally acknowl-
edged as the most effective and agreeable Pur-
gative yet introduced.

Resolved, That the President of
this Convention be, and is hereby,
authorized to call a National Con-
vention of the colored people of the
United States, to meet at the City of
New Orleans, Louisiana, on the 2d
Wednesday of April 1872.

Resolved, That the representation
to said Convention shall be two
from each State or Territory at
large, and one for each twenty
thousand colored voters, and one
for each fractional part over ten
thousand, to be elected as the State
may determine.

Pursuant to authority vested in
me under the foregoing resolutions,
I hereby call upon the colored peo-
ple of the United States to elect and
commission delegates to assemble
in convention on the day and at the
place mentioned at 12 o'clock M., to
consider their political and material
interests.

The ratio of representation as
laid down in the foregoing resolu-
tions, is expected to be strictly
adhered to.

Respectfully,
ALONZO J. RANSIER,
President of the "Southern States
Convention of Colored Men."

Papers friendly to the cause of
equality before the law and the
material interests of the colored
people, will please copy.

NOW OPEN.
A First Class HOUSE, centrally
and pleasantly located, for the
accommodation of the Tra-
veling and Visiting
Community.

BY MRS. E. J. ADAMS,
26 GEORGE ST., one door east of King,
CHARLESTON, S. C.

TERMS OF BOARD—Per Week.....\$8 00
Per Day.....\$2 50
Per Month.....\$24 00

C. C. NEALLY
GENERAL
RAILROAD AND LABOR AGENCY,
No. 217 Poydras Street,
NEW ORLEANS.

Contractors, Planters, Housekeepers, etc.,
supplied promptly with most reliable
MALE AND FEMALE HELP.
TERMS CASH.

All orders entrusted to this Agency,
superintending labor, will receive prompt
attention.
Jan. 28, 72-73

Louisiana
DYEING AND SCOURING
ESTABLISHMENT.
J. OLEDE,
Steam Dyer and Scourer,
228.....CANAL STREET.....228

BETWEEN RAMPART AND BASIN,
NEW ORLEANS.

Geo. H. Vinten,
PRINTERS
WAREHOUSE
NO. 137 POYDRAS STREET,
BETWEEN CAMP AND ST. CHARLES STS.,
NEW ORLEANS.

AGENT for the sale of R. Hoe & Co's
Printing Process and James Conner's
Sons' Type. A Full Supply at Manu-
facturers Prices.

**GREENVILLE, VICKSBURG
AND THE BEN**
Leaves on THURSDAY, at 5 P. M.
FOR VICKSBURG, DAVIS' Bend
GREENVILLE, ARK.
Sunny Side, Zep's Point,
Bernard, Grand Lake, Leo-
Vicksburg, Grand Gulf, St. Joseph, Rod
ney, Waterproof, Natchez, Bayou Sara,
Baton Rouge, Plaquemine, Donaldsonville,
and all intermediate and Coast landings.
The new and magnificent steamer

KATIE.
Will leave as above, and will land all
Coast passengers with their freight.
Connects at Vicksburg with packets for
all points on the Yazoo and Tallahatchie
rivers.
For freight or passage apply on board
or to
JNO. JANNEY, Agent,
150 Common Street

Call for a National Convention of the Colored People of the United States.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Jan. 22, 1872.
The following preamble and re-
solutions were adopted by the South-
ern States Convention of Colored Men,
which convened in this city
on the 18th day of October, 1871:

WHEREAS, the time fixed for the
assembling of this Convention was
very unfortunate, owing to the im-
portant canvasses going on in
several of the Southern States, and
the inability of many good men to
attend, in consequence of the same;
and whereas, many prominent col-
ored men disapproved of said call,
because they considered it sectional;
therefore, be it

Resolved, That the President of
this Convention be, and is hereby,
authorized to call a National Con-
vention of the colored people of the
United States, to meet at the City of
New Orleans, Louisiana, on the 2d
Wednesday of April 1872.

Resolved, That the representation
to said Convention shall be two
from each State or Territory at
large, and one for each twenty
thousand colored voters, and one
for each fractional part over ten
thousand, to be elected as the State
may determine.

Pursuant to authority vested in
me under the foregoing resolutions,
I hereby call upon the colored peo-
ple of the United States to elect and
commission delegates to assemble
in convention on the day and at the
place mentioned at 12 o'clock M., to
consider their political and material
interests.

The ratio of representation as
laid down in the foregoing resolu-
tions, is expected to be strictly
adhered to.

Respectfully,
ALONZO J. RANSIER,
President of the "Southern States
Convention of Colored Men."

Papers friendly to the cause of
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material interests of the colored
people, will please copy.

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TERMS CASH.

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Jan. 28, 72-73

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NEW ORLEANS.

THE LOUISIANIAN

BOOK AND JOB
Printing Establishment,
114.....Carondelet Street.....114

New Orleans.

We are now prepared to execute every
DESCRIPTION
—OF—
PRINTING,
—OF—
SUCH AS

Manifold Posters,
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